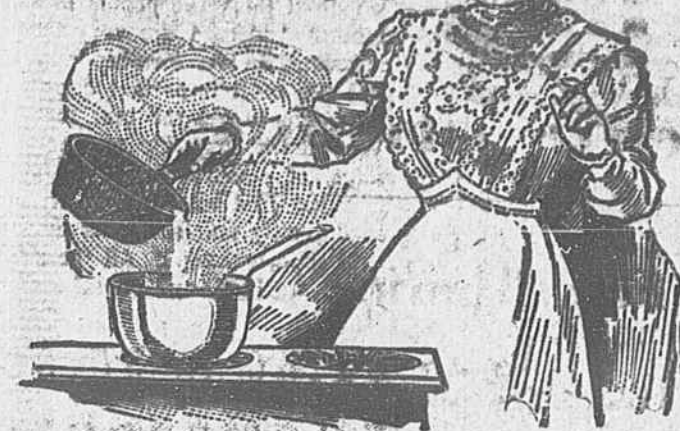


## Try this Test

Place an aluminum utensil, empty, over a fire and when utensil has become heated throughout, throw into it a pint of water. You will find the utensil unaffected.



THAT'S one reason why "Wear-Ever" ware lasts a generation. And there are other reasons.

## "Wear-Ever"

### Aluminum Utensils

Are made from thick, hard sheet aluminum, 99 per cent. pure, without joints, seams or soldered parts. No coating to peel, crack or blister. Cannot rust, cannot form poisonous compounds with fruit acids or foods.

WEAR-EVER

TRADE MARK

"Wear-Ever" ware saves you food too. Aluminum utensils are less liable to scorch food than others. And even if you let them boil dry "Wear-Ever" utensils can be cleaned without difficulty and will be found uninjured.

Replace utensils that wear out with utensils that "Wear-Ever"

## ANDERSON HARDWARE COMPANY

E. Whitner St. Anderson, S. C.

## REV. J. T. MANN'S WISE ADVICE

TELLS BOYS AND GIRLS SIMPLE FOOD AND PRACTICAL WORK WILL PROLONG LIFE.

A writer, who spent four years on a coffee plantation in Brazil, gives an example to prove that simple food and practical work will prolong life. One hundred workers worked on a plantation from 5 o'clock A. M. till 6 o'clock P. M. the year around, despite the fact that the summers are extremely hot, and in the winter frost sometimes destroys whole plantations of coffee.

Their food consisted of cooked maize, rice, brown beans, oranges, lemons and bananas. The men worked with bare feet and their limbs were muscular and tractable. During the four years the writer says there was no sickness, and but one death, which was the result of an accident.

The above plan of work, while it is not to be commended in full to the people of this country, since it offers too little time for mental development, yet it presents a thought that is well worth considering, viz., that we are swiftings to the other extreme. With us there are too many rich food and delicacies, too much refined food, too great a mental strain for some, and too much idleness for others. Indigestion, medicine and busy physicians are the results. To illustrate, I know a business man, and a very busy man, too; but he finds time every day to work in his yard and his garden, because he considers this plan essential to good health. How many people have every appetizing delicacy, and yet they would give thousands of dollars if they could enjoy these as the common laborer enjoys his simple food.

I believe every boy and girl, no matter how wealthy their parents may be, should be required at home and in school to do open air work in flower or vegetable gardens at least, in order to promote good health, and also to impress upon them that all honest work is dignified, whether of brain or muscle. I believe also that boys not living on the farm should be taught to handle horses properly, and,

if possible, they should be taught something of practical farm work.

The girls should be taught all kinds of house work, being required by their mothers to put into practice what they have learned, no matter how much wealth may be in the home. In some instances men have been made to suffer from a lack of practical knowledge on the part of their wives. I have heard of young ladies who knew books, were good entertainers, could perform gracefully on the piano and sing sweetly, while their mothers stood faithfully by the hot stove on a summer day. Later these same young ladies resume the responsibilities of housekeeping with no practical knowledge of the work, and although they now realize that they should have undertaken the work, yet they have not learned to economize; and so their husbands must pay large bills, receiving in return poorly prepared food.

Practical knowledge is far more to be desired than theoretical knowledge. For instance, one may learn of the animal kingdom from books and then fail to answer questions put by men who have little but practical knowledge. A true example is a question asked by a young lady concerning a gray mule. The questioner wished to know how old a mule is when he turns gray. I once knew a man who was succeeding in business, but who could not harness a horse.

This subject presents another point, viz., the dignity of honest work. Two men, prominent and educated, were one day working in a field not so far away. They were not boasting negroes or illiterate white men, but such was filling the lines over two large miles. And why is it not dignified for educated farmers to plow their land, as it is to teach, engage in banking, or in any of the other professions. So let us all live simply, and do practical work, and thus enjoy good health and make the world a better place in which to live.

## THE CITY MANAGER

It seems strange that a form of government for cities that bids fair to be the most popular of all the many plans should have come into existence by accident; but such is the case. During 1907 the leading citizens of Staunton, Va., tired of the wasteful methods employed in the management of the city's affairs, began an agitation for a commission form of government. The only remedy then known for the council form of mismanagement. The state constitution of Virginia put an end to their dream for a while at least. Then, as the sun appears through the clouds after a thunder storm, came the possibilities in the words in the city charter, "and such other employees as they may deem necessary, and designate their duties."

After much wrangling and after a great deal of shifting of positions, the following ordinance was passed by a small majority:

Be it ordained by the council of the city of Staunton, Va.:  
1. That there be appointed by the two branches of the council in joint session as soon as possible after the adoption of this resolution and thereafter annually at the regular election of city officers, in July of each year, an officer to be known and designated as "general manager."

2. The general manager (except in case of the first appointment under this resolution, which shall be until the next regular election of city officers in July, 1908) shall hold office for the term of one year and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, unless sooner removed by the council at its pleasure.

3. The general manager shall be paid an annual salary of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars, and he shall have the right to employ one clerk at a salary of \_\_\_\_\_ dollars per annum; to be paid by the city the amount to be hereafter fixed by the council.

4. The general manager shall devote his entire time to the duties of his office and shall have entire charge and control of all the executive work of the city in its various departments, and have entire charge and control of the heads of departments and employees of the city. He shall make all contracts for labor and supplies and, in general, perform all of the administrative executive work now performed by the several standing committees of the council except the finance, ordinance and auditing committees. The general manager shall discharge such other duties as may from time to time be required of him by the council.

The general manager before entering upon the duties of his office shall receive a bond before the clerk of council in the penalty of \$5,000 with good and sufficient surety, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

The plan as operated in Staunton with a two-bodied council—committees composed of the members of both bodies who are supposed to be advisory boards to the manager in each department—can not possibly get results that are lasting. So we can put the Staunton plan entirely out of consideration. Credit must, however, be given to those thoughtful men who made the best of their opportunity and started a people thinking on the proper lines.

It was the Staunton plan that drew into the Staunton plan and coming nearer home, we have the Dayton and Springfield charters as direct descendants of the general manager plan. The manager plan with a small commission of three or five with a hired manager, is, in my opinion, the only possible solution of the municipal problem in small cities. The

management of municipal corporations is one of the most complex lines of business management known to man; it is impossible for a man without a peculiar line of experience and one who will give an unlimited amount of thought and study to successfully handle the many different lines of business. Commissioners can not do it during the time they give to city affairs. The head of a department, on the other hand, can not see where he can improve the efficiency of the city's business, but a combination with the man at the head of some other department, and, even if he does see a chance to improve things by such combination, in some instances, he has trouble to make the other departmental manager see through the same glasses. For these reasons, to say nothing of petty jealousies, we have a lack of the harmony necessary for the best results. Then, coming city manager with authority being actually interested in all the city departmental work, the only man who can bring harmony out of conflict and order out of chaos.

There are some advocates of the commission form where the commissioners divide the work, each taking the management of some department. If there is success in that form of government in small cities, I think it can only be a matter of luck. How can voters select men, three or four, who have knowledge of the branches of government they are supposed to manage? Again, the salaries necessary to pay three or four competent men is prohibitive in a small city. No man can successfully manage many branches and be unable to do justice to other branches when he meets with the other commissioners on the general business of the city. Imagine three perfect departmental heads, all of whom are commissioners, meeting and trying to be unbiased in the division of the tax duplicate. Show me a good department head, I will show you a bad commissioner. The only possible connecting link between the legislative and the executive branches is the hired manager. The commissioner is the director; he is the man who finds in the Standard Oil company, the railroad, the bank, the local ice company, or in any other corporations. He is the keen business man who does not pretend to interfere with the operating machinery, but who knows when the man at the helm (the manager) is delivering the goods.

It has been argued that men suitable for managers of cities are hard to find. True, because there has been small demand for such an article; but I say unto them they will develop as rapidly as the demand for this is merely a ghost trouble. The real trouble with the business management of small cities is the fact that in small communities each citizen knows more about his neighbor's business than he does about himself, and such familiarity makes men cowardly when it comes to doing their duty. If such duty should offend their neighbor, the hired manager, in life, is independent upon his fearless discharge of his duties. He may be turned down and crushed temporarily, but the business men of this country are looking for such men.

Another argument in favor of the hired manager. First, the commissioners, three or five, with nominal salary, or a board of directors, one of whom is selected by the commission to be president of the body and for all legal purposes to occupy the position of mayor. The commission to hire a manager who

shall hold office during the pleasure of the commission.

The treasurer and auditor, should also be appointed by the commission, but every other city employee should be appointed by the city manager, who should be chosen by the commission to allow the heads of departments to select their help. The manager, armed with this authority, should be held in strict account for results and should be removed whenever the commissioners find that they can improve the service by his absence.

Nothing but strict, impartial, unbiased, honest and fearless business should be tolerated in any city hall. America can and does produce the type of man necessary and as soon as a public conscience is aroused that will support such men they will come out of the service of the big corporations and give their time to the citizens of our municipalities. Heretofore few clean men have been willing to accept the mud and slime of politics thrown upon those who dare to do their duty.

## Real Estate Transfers

More real estate transfers were made in the office of County Auditor Winston Smith this February than were made for the same month last year. Dealing in real estate in the county continues active. Following is the list of transfers made during February:

Anderson Township.  
C. Wardlaw, trustee, to C. B. Earle, one lot, 1,666.66.  
C. Wardlaw, trustee, to Mr. Eula Ortman, one lot, 3700.  
Mrs. M. A. Carter to T. C. Carter, one lot, \$890.  
William Harrison to J. J. Fretwell, one lot, \$1,400.

Anderson Cotton Mills to G. S. & A. Railway, right of way, \$5.  
J. J. Fretwell to William Harrison, one lot, \$890.  
W. P. Nicholson, judge of probate, to J. M. and J. F. Evans, one lot, \$145.  
C. Wardlaw, trustee, to G. Z. Marshall, one lot, \$1,666.66.  
Mrs. J. L. Blackman to H. E. Wallace, one lot, \$1,125.

C. Wardlaw, trustee, to G. B. Greene, one lot, \$1,666.66.  
L. Y. Pruitt to C. M. Chamblee, one lot, \$225.  
G. W. Evans to J. W. Linley, one lot, \$1,100.  
John W. Linley to G. W. Evans, one lot, \$6300.

J. H. Maxwell to Mrs. F. L. Keown, one lot, \$560.  
J. J. Major to H. S. Dowling, two lots, \$8,660.  
C. Wardlaw, trustee, to W. D. McLean, two lots, \$2,200.  
R. W. Sullivan to Walter Fuller, one lot, \$150.

A. P. Carter to E. R. Horton, one lot, \$5.  
Mrs. L. A. Sharpe to E. R. Horton, one lot, \$350.  
G. B. Cobb to W. H. Tucker, one lot, \$400.  
J. R. Vandiver, executor, to Mrs. E. P. Cheshire, two lots, \$2,100.  
J. B. Sherard to Z. A. Edwards, one lot, \$750.

M. S. Kay to D. S. Taylor and A. P. Carter, one lot, \$1,000.  
W. P. and M. L. Wright to J. Tom Bolt, one lot, \$1,000.  
J. S. Fowler to N. A. Jenkins, two lots, \$2,600.  
J. N. Smith to W. J. Maness, one lot, \$1,200.

Addie A. Dickson to J. C. Dickson, one lot, \$1,000.  
Minnie Hicks, et al., to S. L. Edwards, one lot, \$75.  
M. L. Gasaway, executor, to Rebecca Thompson, one lot, \$60.  
Belton Township.

C. M. Horton to W. L. Harris, one acre, \$125.  
J. C. and E. Cotheran to W. W. Seaborn, one lot, \$2,500.  
Mrs. Alice Latham to Belle W. Telford, one lot, \$377.  
W. R. Haynie to J. P. Acker, one lot, \$1,000.

I. A. Bowie to C. O. Bowie, one lot, love and affection.  
M. A. Williamson to I. A. Bowie, one lot, \$200.  
R. P. Casey to Lizzie Staggs, one lot, \$750.  
L. Mitchell to A. P. Fant, one lot, \$1,300.

L. S. Horton to F. L. Caudle, 35 1-2 acres, \$2,662.50.  
J. T. Rice to J. H. Breazeale, one lot, \$1,250.  
W. A. Williamson to F. M. Cox, one lot, \$900.  
W. M. Coker to C. C. Wilson, 41 acres, \$800.

E. B. and J. T. Rice to H. F. Hanks, one lot, \$90.  
Hugh Mahaffey, Jr., to C. C. Wilson, one acre, \$1,500.  
W. C. Brown to Jac. A. Cox, 45 acres, \$2,500.  
Broadway Township.

D. S. and J. R. Vandiver to J. F. Dunlap, 5 acres, \$3,250.  
Mrs. E. J. Acker, et al., to Dr. J. O. Sanders, 53 acres, \$1,563.  
R. B. Jones to J. A. Crouch, 40 acres, \$2,000.

Brushy Creek Township.  
M. E. Smith to W. O. Pepper, 3 acres, \$804.  
W. P. Pickens to E. J. Hendricks, 50 acres, \$2,500.  
F. F. Rogers to U. S. Rogers, 40 acres, \$2,000.  
H. C. Smith and W. H. Smith to J. C. Smith, 32 acres, \$800.

W. A. Tripp to C. M. Tripp, 44 acres, \$3,425.  
H. C. and J. C. Smith to W. H. and C. E. Smith, 30 acres, \$800.  
H. M. Jones and R. B. Jones, 2 acres, \$125.  
E. W. Sitton to J. C. Sitton, 48 acres, \$2,400.

S. J. Roper to G. W. Roper, 134 1-2 acres, \$1,850.  
W. F. L. Owens to A. M. Zallard, 5 acres, \$5.  
S. J. Roper to G. W. Roper, 134 1-2 acres, \$5.  
A. M. Allen to E. F. Allen, 22 acres, \$32.

## AGROWING DEMAND

for a Series of Small, Light Chilled

Middlebreakers has induced the manufacture of

## The Oliver P-B Series of Plows

Well balanced, well proportioned plows with the latest improvements.

A one-piece, double mouldboard makes a stronger and more uniform bottom.

Strong, steady, and true running plows.

See them NOW.

## Sullivan Hardware Company

ANDERSON, S. C.

BELTON, S. C.



IT ISN'T ONLY THE OLD

who need glasses. Many a blind person would be able to see today if they had been provided with glasses in their young days. If you have a boy or girl who complains of headaches, bring him or her here. Nine chances out of ten there is eye trouble which should be attended to at once. Prices reasonable \$3.00 to \$5.00 and upward. Repairs on frames and parts 10 cents and upward.

Dr. M. R. Campbell

112 W. Whitner St. Ground Floor  
Office Phone 5353. Res. Phone 1093.

OH! OH! OH! SAYS THE LITTLE ONE

when she catches sight of our candies, and her mother—well, she thinks it if she doesn't say it. All the newest sorts of confections—all fresh you may be sure—our counters, show cases and show windows. Grand packages of Bell's at 80 cents, etc., afford a wide range as to choice and favorite flavors.

## Olympia Candy Co. & Ice Cream Parlor

Centerville Township.  
North Anderson Development Company to Dr. W. H. Frazer, one lot, \$3,000.  
Wm. H. Wellington to Equinox Mill, 52 acres, \$5 and other considerations.

J. S. Fowler to W. E. Gilmer, 27 acres, \$5,500.  
North Anderson Development Company to J. W. Linley, one lot, \$2,000.  
North Anderson Development Company to B. B. Gosssett, one lot, \$850.  
Frank Rhody and Arthur Rhody, 57 acres, \$500, half interest in.  
D. P. McBrayer to R. S. McCully, 147 acres, \$2,184.

Corner Township.  
J. B. and E. J. Shorard to J. S. Fowler, 127 acres, \$800.  
R. W. Bruce to J. H. Bruce, 48 acres, \$539.50.  
D. J. Bunister to W. H. Jones, one lot, \$652.50.  
Anderson Hardware Company, C. P. Brown, 17 acres, \$1,020.

East Township.  
H. N. White to W. L. Dobbins, 55 acres, \$4,250.  
J. D. Glenn to W. O. Richardson, 125 acres, \$2,800.  
E. P. Brown to J. C. Meredith, 15 acres, no consideration stated.  
Garth Township.

A. M. McCallister to J. W. Casey, three acres, \$450.  
O. L. Hammond to J. A. Hammond, 20 acres, \$1,150.  
J. E. Craig and J. G. Gillespie, to J. B. Zracken, 62 acres, \$1,800.  
W. L. Dobbins to W. H. Dobbins, 34 acres, \$1,000.

Hall Township.  
J. G. Gordon to M. L. Hayes, 22 acres, \$10, and other considerations.  
Homes Path Township.  
W. O. Ervin to W. J. Ervin, one acre, \$1,600.

J. L. Tranyham to W. M. Woods, two acres, \$2,500.  
W. M. Woods to J. L. Tranyham, one acre, \$2,200.  
W. P. Sullivan to O. N. Mattison, one acre, \$3,000.  
J. R. Austin et al., Mrs. E. Lattimer, 152 acres, \$1.

J. W. Brock, executor, to J. S. Bolt, one lot, \$2,500.  
Frank H. Compas-Harris Co., to E. L. Kugley, two lots, \$450.  
J. W. Brock, executor, to Mrs. J. V. Kay, one lot, \$580.  
J. R. Austin et al., to W. J. Austin, 28 acres, \$1.

W. J. Austin to J. B. Austin, 25 acres, \$4,125.  
J. M. Wood to M. J. Ridgeway, one acre, \$1,500.  
Hopewell Township.  
Mrs. M. Smith to Mrs. E. Rogers, one acre, \$50.  
Martin Township.  
W. M. Shaw to C. H. Gasaway, 22 acres, \$3,700.

Pendleton Township.  
J. W. Major to J. S. Hellers, 25 acres, \$200.  
D. A. Taylor to S. N. Smith, one lot,

## BUSINESS BOOSTERS

Every-Body

READS

The DAILY

## Intelligencere

are the kind of ads that

Get the business

Don't stay in the same "OLD RUT," increase your sales and create a demand for your merchandise by

Advertising in The Daily Intelligencer

The "Newsy" morning paper that is read by the majority of people in Anderson county, and by others in different parts of the country.

Our large circulation guarantees RESULTS.

Every Home in The City

is receiving a copy of our paper every morning. "FREE GRATIS" FOR 2 WEEKS.

### Reforms to End Road Grift.

Albany, March 7.—Prohibit highway contractors from making campaign contributions, put all highway department employees under civil service and make supplementary agreements in highway contracts impossible except on the approval of the state comptroller are a few of the recommendations which will be made by the

assembly graft committee. The committee's investigation will continue all through the summer.

Mrs. Brecky (with hammer) There, I've hit the nail on the head at last. Mr. Brecky—Why do you put your finger in your mouth?

Mrs. Brecky—That was the nail I